

**Michigan Central and Great Western  
(Canada) Railway.**


U. S. MAIL TRAINS leave the Great Central Depot, foot Lake st Chicago, as follows:

10:00 A. M.,	New York and Boston Express, every day except Sundays.
11:45 A. M.,	Cincinnati and Louisville Express, every day except Sunday.
1:00 P. M.,	New York and Boston Express, every day.
1:00 P. M.,	Cincinnati and Louisville Express, every day except Saturday.

Baggage checked through.  
Through tickets for sale at the principal railroad ticket agents.

and in the west, and at the General office, corner Lake  
 and Dearborn streets, opposite the Tremont House, Chi-  
 cago, Ill. For freight, foot Lake street.  
 H. J. SPALDING. S. R. BURN.  
 April 1861.

1861 - - - - 1861  
**MERCHANTS' DESPATCH**  
**FAST FREIGHT LINE!**  
 American Express Co. Proprietors.  
 FROM NEW YORK AND BOSTON  
 TO THE WEST AND SOUTH-WEST.  
 FORWARD goods at a more expeditious rate than  
 any line running west except the regular Express  
 Companies. Through bills of lading and entire route from  
 New York and Boston, will be given.  
 Through receipts will be given at 1/24 Murrayst, New  
 York, and at Washington street, Boston.  
 Mark all packages  
**"MERCHANTS' DESPATCH"**  
 and deliver at depot, corner of Mulson and Thomas  
 streets, New York, and Western M. R., Boston, Mass.  
 For freight and consignment, apply to Messrs. A. B. &  
 W. NICHOLS, Agents, 100 N. 3rd St., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 At the office of the Am. Ex. Co., Janesville, Wis.  
 April 24th 61.

JULY, 1861.  JULY, 1861.  
 CHANGE OF TIME.  
 VIA, GRAND HAVEN ROUTE.  
 New and Favorite Express.  
 S. Mull, Passenger and Freight Line.

**Lowest Rates and Quickest Time**  
BY THE  
**Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad,**  
in connection with the  
**NEW AND POWERFUL UPPER CASEY STEAMERS**  
**"DETROIT" AND "MILWAUKEE,"**  
on and after Monday, July 22d, 1861, and until further notice, either of the steamships "Detroit" and "Milwaukee" of this line, will leave the Dock, foot of Second street, at 4 o'clock P. M., for Grand Haven, connecting with the morning trains for Detroit, Suspension Bridge, Holland, Grand Haven, Holland, New York, Boston, &c., &c., and Cleveland line of steamers to Detroit, making quicker time and lower fares than by any other route.

**Mark all freight "via D. & M. E.,"** and save a good deal of money.

**Freight rates:**—East Water street, fourth street, South of Walker street. 25 Wisconsin street, first street, Perished Dock, foot of East Water street, next to the corner of Second street, 25 Wisconsin street, corner, J. M. Whitman, Cor. of Water street, Thomas & Co., City Agent.

**Passage Office:**—Dock, foot of Milwaukee street, W. A. M. O'Leary, Agent. **Passage Office:**—City Agent, W. A. M. O'Leary, 222 1/2 Milwaukee street, 222 1/2.

**Great Western Railway Company's**  
**EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE,**  
to and from  
Great Western, New York Canal and Connecting  
Routes, to and from the  
**East and West.**

**UNTHOLEED** and operated by the Roads forming  
a continuous line of freight and passenger cars, of light and  
medium freight and freight office, corner of Light and

born street, Chicago.  
Pack Package "Via Suspension Bridge."  
merchants holding the east are requested to call at  
Company's Freight and Ticket office for bills of  
ing, tickets, &c.  
P. Beech, agent, 273 Broadway, New York; Ole  
ball, agent, 21 State st., Boston; Julius Morius,  
ral agent, Buffalo; A. McMillan, agent, Suspension  
agent, W. J. Spicer, agent, Detroit.  
A. WALLINGFORD, Chicago, and ad-  
Western Agent, cor. Lake and Dearborn sts., Chicago.  
March 14th, 1861. mar14dt

**PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE,**  
**West Milwaukee Street,**  
**ESVILLE, WISCONSIN.**

**DRUGS,**  
**MEDICINES,**  
**CHEMICALS,**  
**PERFUMERY &**  
**TOILET ARTICLES.**

**OPH**  
**CHLORIDE**  
**ANTISEPTICS**  
**INTERNAL**  
**EXTERNAL**  
**PREPARATIONS**

**G. R. Curtis**  
**RUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,**  
 KEEPS on hand a full stock of all articles belonging  
 to the General Drug Trade, and of the  
**Best Quality,**  
 and always sells at the  
**LOWEST PRICES**  
 Physicians are requested to examine quality and  
**Painting Materials,**  
 a full assortment.  
**Stuffs, Machine Oil and Kerosene Oil**  
 best quality and low price.  
**BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE;**  
**Gasoline and Flint Lamps and Wicks.**  
**USHES AND COMBS**  
**TOILET ARTICLES & FIXINGS,**  
**Hair Oils and Pomades,**  
**THE NONAIES, POCKET KNIVES, NIKK**  
**[INCAES &c.,**  
**TOILET & COMMON SOAPS, &c.,**  
 all for sale  
**CHEAP FOR CASH.**  
 PROPERT'S DRUG STORE.

**Bryant, Bratton & Stratton**  
Consolidated Chicago  
**Commercial College**  
Link in the **National Chain**

LOCATED AT  
CHICAGO, St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Al-  
bany, Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit. Scholarship  
through the entire chain of eight Colleges.

CONSOLIDATION of "Bryant & Stratton's Mercan-  
tile College" and "Belt's Commercial College," now  
known as one Institution, and the recipient of a  
superior and unprecedented patronage.

**LARGEST BOOK,**  
Bryant Clark and Wallington Streets, Chicago.

**BRATTON, D. V. BELL, M. D. STRATTON**  
Principals and Proprietors.

This consolidation of the collegiate course of this in-  
stitution is a greatly enlarged and with the improvement  
of the business experience of the principals enables  
them to introduce for the benefit of their  
pupils a course greatly superior in all respects to  
any other.

**Privileges of Book-keeping and Accounts.**  
Established and conducted upon the "Copy-Right" Book-  
keeping system, the Hall of the study being the "Copy-Right" ap-  
propriate Counters, Desks, etc., as in their numerous

**Commercial Law.** Special arrangement with the Law School of the University of Chicago, which has a large number of students, and who are privileged to attend classes in this department, and to receive instruction in the Commercial Law of the United States. The accomplished and learned Professors of that School, afford as much gratification to the students as do the three Associate Professors of this University.

**PENMANSHIP. PENMANSHIP.** The system, the best known to this College, is Standard.

**Prizes Awarded to this College.** The late United States Fair in Chicago, for the year 1893, awarded the following prizes to the students of this University, for their Bookkeeping, Penmanship, and Commercial Law, and for their application to the undermentioned:

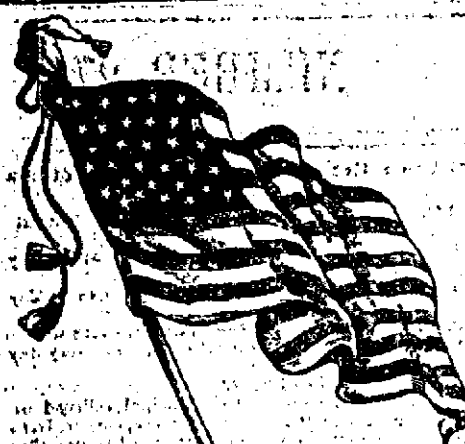
**DRYANT, BELL & STRATTON**  
Milwaukee, Wis.

PAPER ARCHIVE®









Forever float that standard sheet!

Where breathes the foe but falls before us?

With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,

And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Important News.

Our telegraph news is quite important

today.

According to rebel account, of the latest

date, a fight was in progress at Roanoke

Island, which is situated between Pamlico

and Albemarle sounds, and the rebels are

getting the worst of it.

Gen. Stone has been sent to Fort Lafayette.

None too soon.

Gen. Thomas is advancing from the

Cumberland river towards Knoxville.

The federal troops are fast closing in on

Price in Missouri. He must fight or run,

and it is hoped in whatever direction he

may go he will meet federal bayonets.

There is a vague rumor that the Emperor

Napoleon intends to interfere with our

blockade, whether England joins him or

not. The cotton that the Frenchman gets

in that way will cost more than it will be

worth.

Gunsboats for National Defence.

The effective work done by Com. Foote,

with his gunboats at Fort Henry, encourages

the belief that this will be one of the

most efficient means by which the rebels may

be driven from their strong holds, upon

our navigable rivers. The superiority

of the federal forces over the rebels, in such

a warfare, arises from several causes. The

first is, we are able to build the best gun-

boats, because our mechanics are superior

and we have control of some of the neces-

sary materials for this purpose, such as

iron and machinery; we have the greatest

number of sailors and men used to naviga-

tion; and, hereafter, it will be found that

our ordnance will be the best, as it is new

and made upon the most improved prin-

ciples, while the rebels will have only the old

canon and mortars which they stole from

the federal government.

Our gunboats, both at Fort Royal and on

the Tennessee river, have proved themselves

far more valuable than land forces, and in

conjunction with the latter, will give us

great advantage on the numerous rivers and

inlets of the south. The control of a naviga-

ble river by such boats will be more easily

maintained than by the aid of a railroad

line, as bridges and track can be easily de-

stroyed, while it is next to impossible to en-

tirely obstruct the navigation of a river.

With an abundance of well-constructed

gunboats the rivers of the southwest would

be avenues for the invasion and occupation

of all that portion of rebel territory watered

by navigable streams. They would clear

the way for transports of troops, guard

lines of communication, and take part in

the reduction of the strong holds of the

enemy.

By the reduction of Fort Henry the Tennes-

see river is open to northern Alabama,

at Florence, near the foot of the rapid falls

Muscle Shoals, some two hundred miles

south of Paducah. The only reason why our

troops will not advance immediately to that

point probably is that it will not be safe

to leave the strong rebel forces at Bowling

Green and Columbus to threaten our

line of communication in the rear. It will

be necessary, therefore, to drive out or

capture the enemy at these places. As

soon as this is done the gunboats will be

of great service in keeping possession of

the country, both on the Tennessee and

Cumberland rivers, the latter being naviga-

ble two hundred and fifty miles, to a point

within seventy-five miles of Knoxville, Tenn.

This is the error, which the house is endeavor-

ing to correct.

It would be a great mistake to make an

exception in favor of any class in this way.

Let the rule be uniform. If the notes are

good for the great mass of the people, they

are good for the owners of United States bonds.

Not only should there be no favoritism

shown to public creditors in paying coin to

one class and not to another, but this ex-

ception would depreciate the notes below

specie; it would be an acknowledgment, as

strong as could be uttered by congress,

that treasury notes are inferior to coin.

This should not be admitted, but all legis-

lation, state and national, should sustain

the system, and cause government notes to

become the currency of the country. If

we do not do this, we shall fall in the great

and paramount necessity of supplying the

means of carrying on the war; and without

money the war against the rebellion must

stop. It is confessed that there is no other

resource left but treasury notes. We cannot

honor by the sale of bonds, without a

great sacrifice, and if we were prepared to

submit to this, there is not time—the treasury

is now empty. Therefore let it be treas-

ury notes, which shall be a legal tender for

all debts, public and private.

The Proposed Tax on Newspapers.

The Home League says:

"We are surprised that Mr. Colfax, who

is himself engaged in publishing a newspa-

per, should bring forward a measure in con-

gress that virtually prohibits the publication

of newspapers—or it amounts to that

and nothing else. And while the present

general derangement of business has

brought ruin to thousands engaged in the

newspaper business, it is a fact patent to

all publishers, that the war has given suc-

cess and prosperity to none; and although

the daily papers have increased their sub-

scription lists to a larger number than ever

before, there is not a half dozen of them in

the northern states but that has lost double

in advertising what they have gained by in-

creased circulation."

The League is wrong as to the position

of Mr. Colfax, who has avowed his intention

to oppose the proposed tax, which is a pro-

ject of the committee of ways and means,

but is right as to the effect of the war upon

the newspaper press, and the result that

would follow the imposition of the tax. A

tax of any amount upon the circulation of

newspapers would injuriously affect every

paper in the north except the wealthy estab-

lishments of the eastern cities, and the ex-

tent of the injury would be proportioned to

the severity of the tax. Even a quarter of

a cent on each printed sheet would shut up

half the printing offices in the north, and

half a cent would close the doors of three-

quarters of them. A tax to be equitable,

(and that would be a fair one) should be

levied on the circulation of a newspaper as

the same as any other tax, upon the value

of the property used. There is no more

propriety in taxing the business of a newspaper

than taxing the sales of a merchant. If a

tax on the circulation of a newspaper is

legitimate, why not impose the same amount

on every advertisement and every piece of

job printing?

The effect of this tax would defeat in a

great measure its object, as it would utterly

destroy a very large portion of the business

from which it is expected the revenue would

be derived. We do not believe there is fa-

ulty enough in congress to impose it.

From the Second Cavalry.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

CAMP WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1862.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—I doubt not that

many of your readers would be interested

in learning something relative to the con-

dition of the Second Regiment of Cavalry,

under Col. C. S. Washburn, now quartered

here, in as much as some of the citizens of

Janesville and vicinity have fathers, sons,

brothers and husbands in camp here.

Camp Washington, so named in honor of

our Colonel, is located about three miles

west from the city of Milwaukee, in the

fair grounds, on the old plank road, at a

place called "Cold Spring." Our camp

ground, like Camp Barstow of your city, is

surrounded by a tight board fence some

nine or ten feet high. This saves consider-

able of guard duty, which would otherwise

have to be performed. We have comfortable

barracks for quarters, plenty of wood

and large stoves to keep us warm. Each

company is quartered together, and fur-

nished with a sleeping apartment sufficient

ly large to accommodate them; a large mess

room, with an open fire place, each lieuten-

ant a separate room and the captain two.

In some cases the commissioned officers

have found it more convenient to knock

down a few partitions, make one room large

enough for the accommodation of the three,

and thus live in more intimate relations.

Every two men are furnished with a mat-

trass and two blankets. Our rations for the

camp are of the usual class, and according

to the army regulations.

The health of the regiment is good. We

have had quite a number of cases of mea-

les, for the last few weeks, a few cases of

pneumonia and pleurisy, but not a death

has occurred in camp since the regiment

has been quartered here.

We have now a full regiment and ready

to be mustered into the United States ser-

vice, which will probably be done to day.

I think this regiment is fully up to any

task that has been raised in the state in point

of morals, intelligence and physical ability.

Our regimental officers are men of distin-

guished business capacity, and so far as we

can learn their antecedents, we may safely

trust both their habits and their patriotism.

Their gentlemanly deportment has rendered

their exceedingly popular with the whole reg-

iment.

We shall no doubt be mustered into the

United States service, in a few days, and

supplied with arms and equipments. We

know nothing of our stay here, yet we will

probably not leave the state before the first

of April. But such is all conjecture, we

know nothing about it.

The boys have just returned from drill,

and are having a gaytime in their quarters,

they are feeling well and cannot avoid show-

ing it. The thickness of one board par-

tition does not preclude me from their jokes,

neither does it entirely confine their noise

to their own apartment.

J. C. M.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Thirtieth.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 5, 1862.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—Today the 1st Kan-

sas regiment, Col. Deitzler commanding,

after a campaign of nearly eight months,

made a triumphal entry into town; and

at the risk of becoming irksome to you and

your readers, I will make the event the

foundation, or excuse, for writing you an-

other letter. I know you must be tired of

my exceeding dull and common-place luc-

ubrations, and feel that an apology is due

both to you and your readers for inditing

upon you so much dullness. But you are

somewhat to blame for it, you gave me a

sort of commission to write, you know, and

if I more than fill the bill you must eval-

uate it with a good grace. However, I put

you between me and your readers by giv-

ing you full liberty to burn or print them,

as you think most proper. That's fair to-

wards you, and thus I shirk the responsibil-

ity.

But to return to the ovation in honor of

the 1st Kansas. They don't do these things

up here as we do in Rock county. Al-

though it was a pretty affair, yet I could

but imagine the 13th returning to Janes-

vill under similar circumstances. Good

heavens, wouldn't you hear thunder! The

9th and 13th Wisconsin were out and look-

ed gay, I assure you. The 2d Kansas and

the home guards made up the military es-

cort. The former does not number over

400, and the latter—well it is no use speak-

ing of them, you know all about those orna-

mental appendages, we had some in Janes-

vill. The citizens turned out in respecta-

ble numbers and manifested a very com-

mendable degree of enthusiasm. So tak-

ing it all together it was a good thing.—

Marcius J. Parrott was the orator of the oc-

casional, and will have a speech to make

in relation to the conducting of this war,

and Hunter is thought to be the ablest mil-

itary man. Still Lane can beat them all on

enthusiasm. None of them can stir the

rank and file like him, though the officers

may not like him so well; and there is the

stick with the regular army officers; they

hate volunteers, and Jim Lane especially.

The more I see and hear of the regular

army officers the more fearful I become. I

doubt if one half of the regular West Point

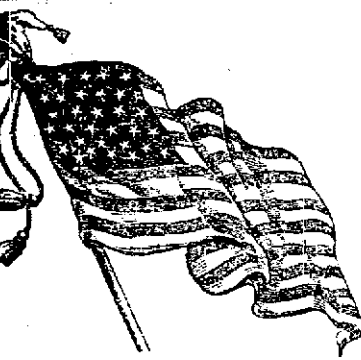
graduates are to-day really and truly sound

on the question of the Union.

I don't know which way I shall go from

here, or where, or whether I shall write you





Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## Important News.

Our telegraph news is quite important to-day.

According to rebel account, of the latest date, a fight was in progress at Roanoke Island, which is situated between Pamlico and Albemarle sounds, and the rebels are getting the worst of it.

Gen. Stone has been sent to Fort Lafayette. None too soon.

Gen. Thomas is advancing from the Cumberland river towards Knoxville.

The federal troops are fast closing in on Price in Missouri. He must fight or run, and it is hoped in whatever direction he may go he will meet federal bayonets.

There is a vague rumor that the Emperor Napoleon intends to interfere with our blockade, whether England joins him or not. The cotton that the Frenchman gets in that way will cost more than it will be worth.

## Gunboats for National Defence.

The effective work done by Com. Foote, with his gunboats at Fort Henry, encourages the belief that this will be one of the most efficient means by which the rebels may be driven from their strong holds, upon our navigable rivers. The superiority of the federal forces over the rebels, in such a warfare, arises from several causes. The first is, we are able to build the best gunboats, because our mechanics are superior and we have control of some of the necessary materials for this purpose, such as iron and machinery; we have the greatest number of sailors and men used to navigation; and, hereafter, it will be found that our ordinance will be the best, as it is new and made upon the most improved principles, while the rebels will have only the old cannon and mortars which they stole from the federal government.

Our gunboats, both at Fort Royal and on the Tennessee river, have proved themselves far more valuable than land forces, and in conjunction with the latter, will give us great advantage on the numerous rivers and inlets of the south. The control of a navigable river by such boats will be more easily maintained than by the aid of a railroad line, as bridges and track can be easily destroyed, while it is next to impossible to entirely obstruct the navigation of a river.

With an abundance of well constructed gunboats the rivers of the southwest would be avenues for the invasion and occupation of all that portion of rebel territory watered by navigable streams. They would clear the way for transports of troops, guard lines of communication, and take part in the reduction of the strong holds of the enemy.

By the reduction of Fort Henry the Tennessee river is open to northern Alabama, at Florence, near the foot of the rapid called Muscle Shoals, some two hundred miles south of Paducah. The only reason why our troops will not advance immediately to that point probably is that it will not be safe to leave the strong rebel forces at Bowling Green and Columbus to threaten our line of communication in the rear. It will be necessary, therefore, to drive out or capture the enemy at these places. As soon as this is done the gunboats will be of great service in keeping possession of the country, both on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, the latter being navigable two hundred and fifty miles, to a point within seventy-five miles Knoxville, Tenn.

The success of the gunboats in this war has tested their great efficiency for internal defence against home rebels or a foreign foe, and will doubtless occupy a prominent position in all future wars on this continent. With a ship canal between Chicago and the Illinois river, such boats in vast numbers from our interior rivers, could be transferred to the lakes, and operate on their shores against England in case of a war with that power. On the other hand, should France or Spain attack the Atlantic seaboard, these boats might be taken from the lakes, manned by our sailors and river men, and assist in defending the country from assaults by sea. By experience in using them great improvements will undoubtedly be made. Thus, the plan of national defence by gunboats, (instead of great vessels of war) which was first proposed by Thomas Jefferson, and which met unparading ridicule in his time, may at last become our best means of national defence.

The Legal Tender Treasury Notes.

Our dispatches are still somewhat confused in relation to the legal tender clause of the treasury note bill. It appears that after it was certain that these notes would make a legal tender for all debts, the bankers and their friends insisted that the interest of the bonds to be issued for funding these treasury notes, should be paid in coin, and it was so worded in the bill; but afterwards "in coin" was stricken out, and the bill passed as amended. The copying clerk, however, either innocently or by collusion, retained the words "in coin," and we suppose the bill thus engrossed was passed by the house without examination.

This is the error which the house is endeavoring to correct.

It would be a great mistake to make an exception in favor of any class in this way. Let the rule be uniform. If the notes are good for the great mass of the people, they are good for the owners of United States bonds. Not only should there be no favoritism shown to public creditors in paying coin to one class and not to another, but this exception would depreciate the notes below specie; it would be an acknowledgment, as strong as could be uttered by congress, that treasury notes are inferior to coin. This should not be admitted, but all legislation, state and national, should sustain the system, and cause government notes to become the currency of the country. If we do not do this, we shall fail in the great and paramount necessity of supplying the means of carrying on the war; and without money the war against the rebellion must stop. It is confessed that there is no other resource left but treasury notes. We cannot borrow by the sale of bonds, without a great sacrifice, and if we were prepared to submit to this, there is not time—the treasury is now empty. Therefore let the treasury notes, which shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private.

## The Proposed Tax on Newspapers.

The House League says: "We are surprised that Mr. Colfax, who is himself engaged in publishing a newspaper, should bring forward a measure in congress that virtually prohibits the publication of country newspapers—for it amounts to that and nothing else. And while the present general derangement of business has brought ruin to thousands engaged in the newspaper business, it is a fact patent to all publishers, that the war has given success and prosperity to none; and although the daily papers have increased their subscription lists to a larger number than ever before, there is not a half dozen of them in the southern states, but that has lost double in advertising what they have gained by increased circulation."

The League is wrong as to the position of Mr. Colfax, who has avowed his intention to oppose the proposed tax, which is a project of the committee of ways and means, but is right as to the effect of the war upon the newspaper press, and the result that would follow the imposition of the tax. A tax of any amount upon the circulation of newspapers would injuriously affect every paper in the north except the wealthy establishments of the eastern cities, and the extent of the injury would be proportioned to the severity of the tax. Even a quarter of a cent on each printed sheet would shut up half the printing offices in the north, and half a cent would close the doors of three quarters of them. A tax to be equitable, (and that would be hard enough upon a majority of newspapers,) should be levied the same as any other tax, upon the value of the property used. There is no more property in taxing the business of a newspaper than taxing the sales of a merchant. If a tax on the circulation of a newspaper is legitimate, why not impose the same amount on every advertisement and every piece of job printing?

The effect of this tax would defeat in a great measure its object, as it would utterly destroy a very large portion of the business from which it is expected the revenue would be derived. We do not believe there is faintly enough in congress to impose it.

## From the Second Cavalry.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.  
CAMP WASHINGTON, Feb. 7th, 1862.  
MILWAUKEE, Feb. 7th, 1862.  
EDITOR'S GAZETTE.—I doubt not that many of your readers would be interested in learning something relative to the condition of the Second Regiment of Cavalry, under Col. C. C. Washburn, now quartered here, in as much as some of the citizens of Janesville and vicinity have fathers, sons, brothers and husbands in camp here.

Camp Washington, so named in honor of our Colonel, is located about three miles west from the city of Milwaukee, in the fair grounds, on the old plank road, at a place called "Cold Spring." Our camp ground, like Camp Barstow of your city, is surrounded by a tight board fence some nine or ten feet high. This saves considerable of guard duty, which would otherwise have to be performed. We have comfortable barracks for quarters, plenty of wood and large stores to keep us warm. Each company is quartered together, and furnished with a sleeping apartment sufficiently large to accommodate them, a large mess room, with an open fire place, each lieutenant a separate room and the captain two. In some cases the commissioned officers have found it more convenient to knock down a few partitions, make one room large enough for the accommodation of the three, and thus live in more intimate relations. Every two men are furnished with a mattress and two blankets. Our rations for the camp are of the usual class, and according to the army regulations.

The health of the regiment is good. We have had quite a number of cases of measles, for the last few weeks, a few cases of pneumonia and pleurisy, but not a death has occurred in camp since the regiment has been quartered here.

We have now a full regiment and ready to be mustered into the United States service, which will probably be done to-day. I think this regiment is fully up to any that has been raised in the state in point of morals, intelligence and physical ability. Our regimental officers are men of distinguished business capacity, and so far as we can learn their antecedents, we may safely trust both their habits and their patriotism. Their gentlemanly deportment has rendered them exceedingly popular with the whole regiment.

We shall no doubt be mustered into the United States service in a few days, and supplied with arms and equipments. We know nothing of our stay here, yet we will probably not leave the state before the first of April. But such is all conjecture, we know nothing about it.

The boys have just returned from drill, and are having a gaytime in their quarters, they are feeling well and cannot avoid showing it. The thickness of one board partition does not preclude me from their jokes, neither does it entirely confine their noise to their own apartment. J. C. M.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.  
FROM THE THIRTEENTH.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 5, 1862.

EDITOR'S GAZETTE.—To-day the 1st Kansas regiment, Col. Deitzler commanding, after a campaign of nearly eight months, made a triumphal entry into town; and at the risk of becoming irksome to you and your readers, I will make the event the foundation, or excuse, for writing you another letter. I know you must be tired of my exceeding dull and common-place lucubrations, and feel that an apology is due both to you and your readers for inflicting upon you so much dullness. But you are somewhat to blame for it, you gave me a sort of commission to write, you know, and I more than fill the bill you must avail of with a good grace. However, I put you between me and your readers by giving you full liberty to burn or print them, as you think most proper. That's far towards you, and thus I shirk the responsibility.

But to return to the ovation in honor of the 1st Kansas. They don't do these things up here as we should in Rock county. Although it was a pretty affair, yet I could but imagine the 13th returning to Janesville under similar circumstances. Good heavens, wouldn't you hear thunder! The 9th and 13th Wisconsin went out and looked gay, I assure you. The 2d Kansas and the home guards made up the military escort. The former does not number over 400, and the latter—well it is no use speaking of them, you know all about those ornamental appendages, we had some in Janesville. The citizens turned out in respectable numbers and manifested a very commendable degree of enthusiasm. So taking it all together it was a good thing—Marcus J. Parrott was the orator of the occasion, and welcomed them in a very appropriate and highly complimentary speech. Your correspondent has heard some speaking, and he pronounces, this a fine effort; somewhat laudatory, it is true, but this regiment richly merit it. He describes in glowing terms the battle of Wilson Creek, and the part the Kansas lost in it, and dwelt upon the patriotism that had impelled them to leave wife and family and home, and had sustained them through toil, fatigue and danger, and death itself, for the honor of the dear old flag, the preservation of the Union, and the cause of human liberty. He spoke deprecatingly of the criminal policy, the insufficiency and cross purposes of our commanders and leaders, that had made all this heroism and suffering of no avail. He spoke hopefully however of the future, and cheered them with the assurance that henceforth there was to be a policy and a purpose, and that under "the gallant Hunter of the west," they would be most certainly led to victory, to glory, and to peace.

The allusion to the flag which had been presented to them by the ladies of Leavenworth, at the organization of their regiment, which had waved over them and cheered through all their weary marchings, and led them through every danger, but which they had never disgraced, but brought back, torn, worn and soiled, it is true, but covered all over with glory, and *Springfield* inscribed upon it, was thrillingly eloquent, and touched the very hearts and marrow of the vast assemblage, who sent up cheer after cheer that fairly rent the heavens. It electrified me, and must have made those gallant men who had followed and fought under it, happy and proud beyond expression.

Their looks testify to hard service, but I noticed their arms were in good order. Their health is good, only one or two sick, although there is quite a number that have not yet recovered from the wounds received at the battle of Springfield. They are all to have a furlough for ten days in this city, composed so largely of drinking and other houses, will not, I fear, be very conducive to their health, honor or discipline.

They brought in six prisoners with them as trophies, that infamous villain Carroll Wood, of Pike Peak notoriety, among the number. He will probably "dangle in the air," if he is not dealt with more summarily.

The effect upon the men of the 13th consequent upon the change of climate, water and diet, and from camp to quarters, is very bad indeed, something like 100 on the sick list and 30 in the hospital. The 12th, who are at Weston, are equally as bad. I believe that it is infinitely better to be in camp than in quarters. The 13th is to leave next Saturday for Fort Scott, 130 miles nearly due south from this place. That will give the boys a little taste of soldier's life; but I believe it will be better for them than staying in quarters here.

It appears to be settled here that General Hunter and not Lane is to command this expedition. I remarked in a former letter that there appeared to be a "hitch" in matters pertaining to the leadership of this expedition, but what it precisely is has not yet transpired. But Lane has posted back to Washington, I am told, and so conclude that either Gen. Hunter, the secretary of war or Gen. McClellan has beat him. Jim is a pretty hard man to beat in politics, where he has the people to deal with simply, but the Machiavellian policy of the war department I fear will worst him. He has a way of blurring out some ugly truths, which they don't always relish at Washington, and it is shrewdly suspected here, indeed he hinted as much in my presence one day himself, that it was only a scheme to get him out of the senate. The bait was a brigadier general's commission, with this command in expectation. If he accepted the commission he resigned his seat in the senate, then the command would be given or withheld as was deemed most expedient. But Jim was a little too sharp to be caught in so soft a trap as that. The command must be made sure, and it must be this, before he would accept the commission. The consequence is he has gone back to Washington, and Gen. Hunter commands at present.

Further developments may throw more light on this mysterious transaction; but let that be as it will, the people here, both soldiers and citizens, are just as well satisfied with Gen. Hunter, and some of them much more so. They hold views almost identical in relation to the conducting of this war, and Hunter is thought to be the ablest military man. Still Lane can beat them all on enthusiasm. None of them can stir the rank and file like him, though the officers may not like him so well; and there is the stick with the regular army officers; they hate volunteers, and Jim Lane especially. The more I see and hear of the regular army officers the more fearful I become. I doubt if one half of the regular West Point graduates are to-day really and truly sound on the question of the Union.

I don't know which way I shall go from here, or where, or whether I shall write you again from this place; if I do, you will be assured of it by due course of mail.

Yours, &c., VOX.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 10.

Saturday night reports from Fort Henry say that the rebels left a thousand shot guns and all their camp equipments and clothing. Major McCulloch, of Col. Dickey's cavalry, captured six guns, and Col. Logan eight guns and thirty-three prisoners, while pursuing the enemy.

Sunday night dispatches say that fighting commenced at Roanoke Island. Accounts from rebel sources state that the federals were repulsed twice. At last accounts the fight was still progressing. Gen. Thomas' division has made a forward movement and will invade east Tennessee at three different points. They will advance immediately on Knoxville.

Bolla, Mo., dates of the 8th report everything ready for a decisive blow within a few days. Price made a speech to his command, saying they were surrounded, and must fight or surrender. They all declared to fight.

## To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

## MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.

Letters received by the last mail from England by Senators in Washington, from Messrs. Bright and Cobden, the Duke of Argyll and others, members of the liberal party, state that unless something is done to demonstrate the ability of the government to put down the rebellion, and convince the anti-slavery party in England that we are in earnest about emancipation, the sympathy of the liberal element will be lost and the southern confederacy reorganized.

Tribune's correspondence.—Senator Morrill has prepared a bill for the immediate emancipation of all slaves in the District of Columbia, and providing for a compensation not to exceed \$300 a head to loyal owners. It has not yet been acted upon in committee. There are about 3,000 slaves in the district.

The clergyman who has persistently omitted the prayer for the President from the service read in his church at Alexandria, has been arrested.

To correct a misapprehension about the interest paying clause in the legal tender bill, Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, desired an amendment that the certificates of deposit might be funded in five years' 7 per cent bonds, with semi-annual interest, payable in coin.

Mr. Stevens consented to the funding, but objected to the words "in coin." Mr. Spaulding with his own pen struck out the words from the amendment, as far as copy was made, but "in coin" was reinstated by the floor, where it was. The amendment was adopted, the words "in coin" were in it. The incongruity and want of principle in paying interest in specie on 7 per cent bonds, and in paper on the 6 per cent bonds, and the hostility of the friends of the bill to any specie clause whatever, as certain to depreciate the treasury notes, and send the government into the street every six months to buy \$35,000,000 of gold, made a reconsideration inevitable. The whole thing was an accident.

The rebel government has sent word to Governor Fish that they would not be admitted into the confederate states to discharge any mission whatever.

World's dispatch.—The published facts that Gen. Stone has been removed from the command of a division on the upper Potomac are corroborated. It is not known who has succeeded.

Dr. Cheever preached another sermon this afternoon in the hall of the house of representatives, in favor of emancipation as a war measure.

## AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.

Five hundred passengers sailed by steamer for the northern coast ports, yesterday, being the commencement of what is expected to be an unprecedented spring emigration to Oregon and British Columbia gold mines.

Fortress Monroe, Feb. 9.

Dispatches through rebel sources state that the fight is still progressing at Roanoke Island, and some of the rebel gunboats had been sunk.

HALIFAX, Feb. 10.

The North America from Liverpool 25th, and Queenstown 26th, has arrived. Sales of cotton Saturday 500 bales, market closing quiet. Breadstuffs dull, provisions heavy, consuls 23½ to 24.

There are vague rumors that the Emperor Napoleon has notified England that he will shortly officially demand joint action in raising the blockade of the southern ports of the United States. If England refuses to take part he will take the initiative alone.

The London Times continues to urge England not to interfere, and says the nation can afford to wait. The pirate Sumter is reported cruising off Genoa.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

The house unanimously passed the senate bill authorizing the issue of \$10,000,000 demand treasury notes.

BRANTFORD, Feb. 10.

The car shops of the Buffalo & Lake Erie railroad were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss \$20,000, covered by insurance.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.

The board of trade to-day has adopted a resolution approving the legal tender treasury note bill.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 9.

A flag of truce brought the news that the engagement at Roanoke Island still continued at the date of the last dispatch. At dark last night the fight was still going on. The federals had sunk one or two rebel gunboats. Some later news had been received at Norfolk, but it was not communicated.

Southern papers received are of no later date than yesterday. The New Orleans Bulletin of Jan. 28th, says that the reported burning of the steamer Calhoun was incorrect. When she was abandoned her capt. retained her on fire, but it appears the fire was not on board her, extinguished the fire and took possession of the boat and cargo, which consisted of 5,000 pounds of powder, 10,000 pounds of salt petre, and a quantity of black tin.

Speaking of the captured Fort Henry the Richmond Dispatch says: "Though it is much to be regretted by the south, it was a foregone conclusion whenever the enemy should think it proper to bring a large force of men and artillery to bear upon it. It was a structure thrown up since the beginning of the war, and was never expected to resist a heavy bombardment, or assault from a large force. It also says the destruction of the bridge which crossed the Tennessee river, though productive of some inconvenience, is not a matter of great detriment to our interests."

The road through the bridge will still be available for strengthening our lines, the connection except for mere convenience being a matter of inferior importance.

St. Louis, Feb. 10.

The following telegram has been received at headquarters:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

To MAJOR GENERAL HALLECK:—Your energy and ability receives the strongest commendation of this department. You have my perfect confidence and you may rely on my utmost support in your undertakings. The pressure of my engagements has prevented me from writing, but I will do so in full in a day or two. [Signed] EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Also the following:

To MAJOR GENERAL HALLECK:—Thank General Grant, Flag Officer Foote and their commands for me. [Signed] GEO. B. MCLELLAN, Commander-in-Chief.

Despatches dated 6th received by Gen. Halleck state that Gen. Curtis is south of Lebanon, and had taken twenty-nine prisoners, including two captains and one quartermaster; also a quantity of flour.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.

Gen. Stone passed through this city on the 12 o'clock train last night, in custody, en route for Fort Lafayette.

## The Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.

Receipts of flour 12,194 bbls. Market dull and lower. Sales \$1,100 bbls.—5,598 5/7, 5/8, 5/9, 5/10, 5/11, 5/12, 5/13, 5/14, 5/15, 5/16, 5/17, 5/18, 5/19, 5/20, 5/21, 5/22, 5/23, 5/24, 5/25, 5/26, 5/27, 5/28, 5/29, 5/30, 5/31, 5/32, 5/33, 5/34, 5/35, 5/36, 5/37, 5/38, 5/39, 5/40, 5/41, 5/42, 5/43, 5/44, 5/45, 5/46, 5/47, 5/48, 5/49, 5/50, 5/51, 5/52, 5/53, 5/54, 5/55, 5/56, 5/57, 5/58, 5/59, 5/60, 5/61, 5/62, 5/63, 5/64, 5/65, 5/66, 5/67, 5/68, 5/69, 5/70, 5/71, 5/72, 5/73, 5/74, 5/75, 5/76, 5/77, 5/78, 5/79, 5/80, 5/81, 5/82, 5/83, 5/84, 5/85, 5/86, 5/87, 5/88, 5/89, 5/90, 5/91, 5/92, 5/93, 5/94, 5/95, 5/96, 5/97, 5/98, 5/99, 5/100, 5/101, 5/102, 5/103, 5/104, 5/105, 5/106, 5/107, 5/108, 5/109, 5/110, 5/111, 5/112, 5/113, 5/114, 5/115, 5/116, 5/117, 5/118, 5/119, 5/120, 5/121, 5/122, 5/123, 5/124, 5/125, 5/126, 5/127, 5/128, 5/129, 5/130, 5/131, 5/132, 5/133, 5/134, 5/135, 5/136, 5/137, 5/138, 5/139, 5/140, 5/141, 5/142, 5/143, 5/144, 5/145, 5/146, 5/147, 5/148, 5/149, 5/150, 5/151, 5/152, 5/153, 5/154, 5/155, 5/156, 5/157, 5/158, 5/159, 5/160, 5/161, 5/162, 5/163, 5/164, 5/165, 5/166, 5/167, 5/168, 5/169, 5/170, 5/171, 5/172, 5/173, 5/174, 5/175, 5/176, 5/177, 5/178, 5/179, 5/180, 5/181, 5/182, 5/183, 5/184, 5/185, 5/186, 5/187, 5/188, 5/189, 5/190, 5/191, 5/192, 5/193, 5/194, 5/195, 5/196, 5/197, 5/198, 5/199, 5/200, 5/201, 5/202, 5/203, 5/204, 5/205, 5/206, 5/207, 5/208, 5/209, 5/210, 5/211, 5/212, 5/213, 5/214, 5/215, 5/216, 5/217, 5/218, 5/219, 5/220, 5/221, 5/222, 5/223, 5/224, 5/225, 5/226, 5/227, 5/228, 5/229, 5/230, 5/231, 5/232, 5/233, 5/234, 5/235, 5/236, 5/237, 5/238, 5/239, 5/240, 5/241, 5/242, 5/243, 5/244, 5/245, 5/246, 5/247, 5/248, 5/249, 5/250, 5/251, 5/252, 5/253, 5/254, 5/255, 5/256, 5/257, 5/258, 5/259, 5/260, 5/261, 5/262, 5/263, 5/264, 5/265, 5/266, 5/267, 5/268, 5/269, 5/270, 5/271, 5/272, 5/273, 5/274, 5/275, 5/276, 5/277, 5/278, 5/279, 5/280, 5/281, 5/282, 5/283, 5/284, 5/285, 5/286, 5/287, 5/288, 5/289, 5/290, 5/291, 5/292, 5/293, 5/294, 5/295, 5/296, 5/297, 5/298, 5/299, 5/300, 5/301, 5/302, 5/303, 5/304, 5/305, 5/306, 5/307, 5/308, 5/309, 5/310, 5/311, 5/312, 5/313, 5/314, 5/315, 5/316, 5/317, 5/318, 5/319, 5/320, 5/321, 5/322, 5/323, 5/324, 5/325, 5/326, 5/327, 5/328, 5/329, 5/330, 5/331, 5/332, 5/333, 5/334, 5/335, 5/336, 5/337, 5/338, 5/339, 5/340, 5/341, 5/342, 5/343, 5/344, 5/345, 5/346, 5/347, 5/348, 5/349, 5/350, 5/351, 5/352, 5/353, 5/354, 5/355, 5/356, 5/357, 5/358, 5/359, 5/360, 5/361, 5/362, 5/363, 5/364, 5/365, 5/366, 5/367, 5/368, 5/369, 5/370, 5/371, 5/372, 5/373, 5/374, 5/375, 5/376, 5/377, 5/378, 5/379, 5/380, 5/381, 5/382, 5/383, 5/384, 5/385, 5/386, 5/387, 5/388, 5/389, 5/390, 5/391, 5/392, 5/393, 5/394, 5/395, 5/396, 5/397, 5/398, 5/399, 5/400, 5/401, 5/402, 5/403, 5/404, 5/405, 5/406, 5/407, 5/408, 5/409, 5/410, 5/411, 5/412, 5/413, 5/414, 5/415, 5/416, 5/417, 5/418, 5/419, 5/420, 5/421, 5/422, 5/423, 5/424, 5/425, 5/426, 5/427, 5/428, 5/429, 5/430, 5/431, 5/432, 5/433, 5/434, 5/435, 5/436, 5/437, 5/438, 5/439, 5/440, 5/441, 5/442, 5/443, 5/444, 5/445, 5/446, 5/447, 5/448, 5/449, 5/450, 5/451, 5/452, 5/453, 5/454, 5/455, 5/456, 5/457, 5/458, 5/459, 5/460, 5/461, 5/462, 5/463, 5/464, 5/465, 5/466, 5/467, 5/468, 5/469, 5/470, 5/471, 5/472, 5/473, 5/474, 5/475, 5/476, 5/477, 5/478, 5/479, 5/480, 5/481, 5/482, 5/483, 5/484, 5/485, 5/486, 5/487, 5/488, 5/489, 5/490, 5/491, 5/492, 5/493, 5/494, 5/495, 5/496, 5/497, 5/498, 5/499, 5/500,



# LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

## Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 1st, 1901.	Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, way.	10:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.	12:45 P. M.
Madison, way.	10:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.	12:45 P. M.
Monroe, way.	10:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.	12:45 P. M.
Madison, through.	10:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.	12:45 P. M.
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Madison, way.	10:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.	12:45 P. M.
Monroe, way.	10:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.	12:45 P. M.
Madison, through.	10:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.	12:45 P. M.
Monroe, through.	10:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.	12:45 P. M.

Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and Sylvestre closes Tuesday at 7 P. M. and returns Tuesday and Saturday at 6 P. M.

Overland mail from Janesville to Milwaukee arrives Monday and Friday at 7 P. M. and returns Tuesday and Saturday at 6 P. M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

## The Public Schools.

We are informed that the vacation in all the public schools in the city will probably continue until the middle of March next, when all will be resumed.

**Park Lectures.**—A lecture will be given to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at the Congregational Church, by Rev. G. W. Danmore, who has been, above 10 years, a missionary in Turkey, and has traveled extensively in that country. Subject: *The Country and the People*. Lecture free, and to commence at 7 o'clock.

## Hospital at Camp Barstow.

The benevolent ladies of Mukwanago, a few days since presented our hospital with 17 pillows, 7 pillow cases, 6 shirts, 1 towel, 6 sheets, 1 table cloth, 2 comforters, 12 or 15 pounds of nice fresh butter, some cheese and a quantity of dried fruit, berries and jellies, cloths, bandages, etc.

We have received also, from Mrs. Burroughs, of Janesville, (who several times before has contributed to our wants), 2 feather pillows with cases, and some cloths for dressing wounds.

I am authorized to say to the kind friends that are desirous of contributing to the comfort of the sick in our camp, that any articles left at Mrs. Burroughs' or at the drug store of G. R. Curtis, will be received by us in due time.

But the "latch string is over upon the outside," and we would be pleased to see all who would call upon us, and show them the management of the hospital and medical department.

**B. O. REYNOLDS, Surg. 3d Cav.**  
Camp Barstow, Feb. 10, 1902.

The jewelry store of Webb & Lee will be removed to Lappin's corner about the first of March next. Room formerly occupied by John P. Hoyt & Co. feb10dd.

**Vocal Music Class.**—Mr. Wilson would invite all who would like to take a rudimentary course in music, to meet him at his music store Monday evening, Feb. 10th, at 7 o'clock. Terms, \$1.50 for twelve lessons. dtd.

**DEATH OF H. M. BILLINGS.**—The Hon. H. M. Billings was thrown from his sleigh last Friday, near his home in Avoca, Iowa county, and instantly killed. The Milwaukee Sentinel says of him:

"This news will be received with profound regret throughout the state, scarcely a person who was not more or less acquainted with Mr. Billings. Among the oldest settlers he has always been, in some manner, before the people in public life. He has represented Iowa county frequently in both branches of the legislature, and, as is not forgotten, was, at the last election, the candidate of the democracy for lieutenant governor. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and also prominently and actively connected with the agricultural society of the state and all enterprises of that nature.

It is his death that excites and confidence of his neighbors, and was deservedly popular wherever known. The unfortunate accident which has thus brought his useful life to a sudden close will be justly regarded and mourned as a public calamity."

**WISCONSIN CITIZENS IN WASHINGTON.**—On the 3d inst, Gov. Randall, Gov. Fairwell, Judge Hood and lady, Mrs. Gov. Fairchild, Judge A. D. Smith, Judge Allen of Walworth, Ex-Senator Kimball of Berlin, Edmunds of Milwaukee, and other citizens of Wisconsin, were in Washington.

**TO TEST KEROSENE.**—As accidents sometimes occur by the explosion of kerosene, (although many suppose the article is non-explosive,) it may be well for everybody to know how to test it. The following method is said to be reliable. Turn some of it on a plate cold, and if it cannot be set on fire, there is no danger from it.

For the Gazette.

**BEAT IT WHO CAN.**—Messrs. Editors.—The third regiment of Wisconsin cavalry having received a favorable notice in your paper in regard to the size of some of its captains, we propose to see what the soldiers can do. There are fourteen members of Capt. Thomas Derry's company, whose united length is eighty-five feet and one inch—the tallest of whom is six feet and four inches. The entire weight of eight of these men is 1,613 pounds! Surely, if bone and muscle is to be relied on, this company, if opportunity occurs, should do some tall and heavy fighting. Again we say beat it who can.

**KNIGHT.**

**SIX OF THE MONTAHS.**—The huge montars to be used on the mortar boats now constructing for service on the Mississippi river, weigh eighteen thousand pounds, and the sides are fifteen inches thick outside of the bore. The shells are thirteen inches in diameter, and weigh 290 pounds.

The railroad vote (says the Green Bay Press) greatly exceeded our expectations. The returns were not all in when we went to press last week; we then placed the anticipated majority at 400. The official returns since received, nearly double that—the total vote of the county being 1,623. Majority for the Road 731.

**THE NEGATIVE VOTES.**—The fourteen senators who voted against the expulsion of Bright are—James A. Bayard of Delaware, Edgar Cowan of Pennsylvania, John S. Cayle of Virginia, Eli Harris of New York, Anthony Kennedy of Maryland, Milton S. Latham of California, Geo. W. Noyes of Oregon, James A. Pearce of Maryland, Lazarus Powell of Kentucky, Henry M. Rice of Minnesota, Willard Saulsbury of Delaware, John C. Ten Eyck of New Jersey, John B. Thompson of New Jersey, William T. Willey of Virginia.

# Legislative.

Saturday, Feb. 8th.

**SENATE.**—Time spent principally in committee of the whole, and a large number of bills were acted on and subsequently ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Keogh offered a resolution declaring that justice required the commitment of the editor of the New York Tribune to Fort Lafayette. Smart Senator! The consideration of the resolution was postponed until the 4th of July next.

**ASSEMBLY.**—A communication from Napoleon Bonaparte Van Slyke, in relation to his purchase of "rhoddy" shoes for the Wisconsin soldiers was returned to the writer as disrespectful to the Assembly.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Jennings, instructing our congressmen to use all constitutional means for the relief of the wants of the people of Ireland was adopted.

Another resolution introduced by Mr. Jennings instructing our congressmen to oppose the appointment of Jim Lane to any military command, on account of his participation in wars, was laid on the table on motion of Mr. E. Palmer—ayes 63, nays 39.

Mr. Bates introduced a bill to amend chapter 94 of the Revised Statutes, in regard to sale of land by administrators and guardians.

A large number of bills were amended. Some debate occurred on the bill authorizing cities, villages and towns to retain their license moneys. A motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost by a tie vote.

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# NEW FIRM

AND

NEW GOODS!

at the Store heretofore known as

CHAPMAN'S EMPORIUM.

Rice, Gaul & Rice

HAVING lately purchased the stock of Chapman Brothers, and to which large additions have been made of

we are now prepared to offer at

Wholesale and Retail

the best assortment of goods to be found in Rock county, and at prices that

DEFY COMPETITION.

Our stock consists of a large and varied assortment of

Dry Goods,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps,

Ready Made Clothing,

Crockery and

Glass Ware,

Yankee Notions,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

all of which will be sold at Small Profits and

For Cash Only.

Our arrangements are such that we shall be

Receiving Weekly,

direct from the New York and other Eastern markets,

selections from all the

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

as they appear, which we shall exhibit for sale at a small advance from cost. In order to reduce our stock of

WINTER DRESS GOODS

we have

MARKED DOWN

our prices on all of them, the following of which are

French Merinoes at 50 cts. per yard,

such as are sold elsewhere at 75c. All of the better grades in like proportion.

Double Fold Printed Merinoes

at 75 cents, worth \$1.00. A large assortment of











